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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The capture of Salto was the great talk of town yesterday; but the bloodless fall of this little place lost its importance when the astounding news circulated that ten thousand Brazilians were in the vicinity of Paysandu, and were to have attacked Leandro Gomez yesterday morning. How the Brazilian army got there without any previous notice, is what baffles every one. Some say they only marched by night, and kept in the woods all day; but this seems incredible. Yet we were assured, on the very highest authority yesterday, that the Brazilian army is close to Paysandu. Whether Leandro Gomez will prove himself another Leonidas we cannot say; but after the experience we have of the last year and a-half, we must say that if the Brazilians walked into Montevideo without firing a shot, we should not be the least surprised.

To-day we expect to hear from Corrientes, per Esmeralda. As it is impossible to suppose that the Paraguayans could cross the Paraná without the Governor of Corrientes having received due notice, we shall, therefore, in all probability learn to-day whether Paraguay has moved or not. On Tuesday a small boat arrived from Esquina with hides and wood, but the captain could give no information whatever.

Sor. Paranhos, the Brazilian Minister arrived yesterday, and all the Brazilian flags in the harbor were hoisted. At 12 o'clock a salute was fired, whether for the fall of Salto or the arrival of the Brazilian Minister we failed to discover.

The Brazilian Government, we understand, has ordered the construction of a steel-plated frigate at the enormous price of eight hundred thousand silver dollars.

A subscriber from the Tuyú tells us that the camps are in a very superior condition, and all the farmers are doing well down there. There are several flocks of sheep for sale in the neighborhood, at from \$28 to \$30 by the cut, but no buyers. Land is scarce and the English farmers are moving farther south, where splendid sheep puestos can be had at the moderate rent of \$2,500 mpc per annum. From the accounts we receive from our subscribers residing near the Laguna de los Padres, we strongly recommend these camps to our readers, as all our friends out there have done very well.

A rather unpleasant difficulty is said to have taken place in the Government-house, resulting in the dismissal of some of the head clerks. A German gentleman has been called in to take charge of the books *ad interim*.

The King of Italy has conferred the title of Knight on Mr. Ferreira, who is the Attorney-General of the Argentine Republic. We believe that it is contrary to the Constitution for Mr. Ferreira to assume the title. The last gentleman who received a similar title from his Italian Majesty was Sr. Descazi, who explored the river Negro in the time of Rosas. He died, we understand, in rather impoverished circumstances near the Plaza Constitución.

We omitted to mention the other day that commander Prado, who was charged in Congress with flogging a woman to death in Santa Fé has been honorably acquitted; the evidence adduced on the trial has not been given to the public, but we understand that no testimony whatever was offered to justify so scandalous a charge.

Our colleague the 'Nacion Argentina' expresses the greatest surprise at President Lopez of Paraguay having presented the King of Prussia with 200 arrobes of yerba 'mate.' We for our part think it a most praiseworthy effort

to open a new market for the produce of the country. Our colleague possibly is ignorant that Paraguay has also presented the King of Prussia with ten bales of Paraguayan cotton, and has sent similar presents to all the leading markets in Europe. We could wish that President Mitre would do the same, and send to Manchester some samples of Correntine cotton, which now lies in Buenos Ayres without a buyer. It is a most extraordinary circumstance that the praiseworthy efforts of President Lopez to augment the industry and trade of his country should be made the subject of such unmeaning attacks.

The Brazilian gunboats which were to have been sent up the Paraná, to see what was going on in Paraguay, are yet in port; their names are Amazonas, Niteroy, and Jequetinhonha; they await orders now from Señor Paranhos.

Public attention is now attracted to the number of false one and two hundred dollar bills. It is rumored that these false notes are manufactured in Montevideo and sent up here for circulation.

The brokers on the Bolsa are complaining that the Bank Directors are burning down all the five thousand dollar bills, and that the result is, brokers are greatly inconvenienced, having to receive ten or twenty \$ notes, which occupies a great part of their valuable time in counting during the very busiest part of the day.

The mixed commission for the regulation of foreign claims has brought its labors to a close, and the English Minister, Mr. Thornton, with his associates, have signed a protocol to this effect. There are still one or two claims pending, but these have been left to arbitration. Brown's claim has been thrown out for want of proof.

Those who preserve an interest in the future of Rat Island, will be surprised to hear that some three or four more Italian war vessels are hourly expected. These vessels are of heavy burthen, and, if we are correctly informed, are coming more as transports than anything else, as they bring a great number of troops on board. Many people talk of a military occupation as imminent. We fear things are getting frightfully complicated in the river Plate. The Italian flag now waves over Rat Island.

The 'Tribuna' correspondent in Montevideo makes rather flattering comment upon Messrs. Lavalle, Cotelengo, and Oliver, respecting the late Montevideo loan. We are surprised our colleague should allow such personal attacks to be published against men who have nothing whatever to do with either party. They are mere business men, and should be exempt from abuse for merely negotiating a loan, which is in every respect a fair business transaction.

The University examination continued yesterday, and 7 students of jurisprudence passed favorably.

The astronomical liner Herschel arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool with 11 passengers, including the son of an old Scotch resident, who has completed his studies at home. This steamer brings no news, having left Europe before the French mail.

On Sunday evening the juvenile Florentine Company of opera-singers and dancers will make their "debut" at Colón theatre: we expect to see a full house.

Yesterday was Dom Pedro's birthday: the Brazilian fleet fired three salutes to which the Setiembre battery responded.

We have received files of the "Correo do Rio," and will give the Brazilian news to-morrow.

THE PARANHOS MISSION.

The Brazilian steamer Paraneuse arrived in port yesterday morning with Sor. Paranhos on board, having left Rio Janeiro on the 25th ult. The Captain of the Port's boat conveying Sor. Leal, Imperial Charge d'Affaires, went out to bring the new envoy ashore, and he was received on the steps of the mole by the (unfortunate) Minister of War, who placed at his disposal the Government carriage to convey his Brazilian Excellency to his lodgings. There were no "vivas" or signs of popular welcome, as the citizens view the Brazilian visitors with unconcealed disgust, and use an insolvent expression

when speaking of them. His Excellency is Senator for Matto Grosso in the Imperial Legislature of Rio Janeiro and has been accredited special envoy of Dom Pedro II to the River Plate, touching the actual difficulties with the Oriental Republic.

The contradictory speculations of the press on either side of La Plata are highly amusing, and shew that nothing positive is known about this new turn of Brazilian diplomacy. The 'Reforma' thinks that Sor Paranhos is sent to undo all the acts of the late Saraiva mission, and this view is strengthened by the hostility of Dr. Tavares Bastos (late secretary to Sor Saraiva, and now editor of the Correo), who represents Paranhos as a friend to the present prime-minister of Montevideo. The 'Plata' gives the new envoy discretionary powers: if he can bully the Oriental Government, cajole the Foreign Ministers, terrify Paraguay, and make a tool of President Mitre, he is "to put on the screws," and accelerate the Brazilian invasion; but, if he fail in these manoeuvres, then he will back out of the quarrel, and withdraw his Government with as little disgrace as possible.

The official organ of the Argentine Government contents itself with flattering allusion to the new commissioner, who (says the Nacion) will follow up the Saraiva policy, push energetic operations by sea and land, instal Gen. Flores in Montevideo, and form a Provisional Government until the March elections of 1865. The 'Tribuna' however is not so sanguine, and regards almost with jealousy a successor to Saraiva of hostile antecedents and opposite politics: it fears that Sor. Paranhos, so far from making front to the foreign ministers, will initiate a system of procrastination, fatal alike to Colodados and Blancos. The 'Nacional' ascribes the purpose of the new mission to a secret league between Dom Pedro and President Mitre, against Paraguay; but very aptly remarks that the Argentine Republic is quite unequal to a foreign war, when unable to repel a handful of savages from the frontiers of Santa Fé and Cordoba.

All these suppositions are so plausible that we will not attempt to give any the preference, but patiently wait his Excellency's debut. Don Carvallos Moraes, sub-secretary of Foreign Affairs at Rio, attends him as secretary to the mission.

OUR SOUTHERN FRONTIERS.

The 'Pueblo' has an interesting letter from the Southern frontier, which gives a lamentable account of our military defences thereabout.

Colonel Machado has about 100 men on an exposed point where at least 500 men are required. Colonel Rivas has some 300 infantry of which two-thirds are foreign mercenaries unskilled in horsemanship and wholly useless to defend the frontier. In a war with Indians the first element is cavalry, and yet such a force is unknown with us.

Tapalqué is an important district abounding in excellent camp and valuable herds of cattle, but entirely at the mercy of the Indians. A new town is being built on the line of frontier and about a mile further out (15 cuadras) a Fort with the following garrison—1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Ensigns and 7 soldiers: this force takes the high sounding name "1st squadron of the Cavalry Guides of the Line" and is supposed to protect thousands of lives and millions of property.

PROGRAMME OF THE ORIENTAL WAR.

IF PARAGUAY INVADES.

Sunday.—Intelligence arrives in Buenos Ayres that 20,000 Paraguayans have crossed by San Borja, and are marching towards Salto. The Brazilians take Paysandu. General Paunero is ordered to cross over to Colonia with 600 men, and Col. Murature to anchor the Argentine fleet at Martín García.

Monday.—General Saá having superseded Servando Gomez crosses to Rio Negro to incorporate with the Paraguayans under Virasoro. The envoy Paranhos has an interview with President Mitre. General Flores occupies Colonia.

Tuesday.—Colonel Charltoni with 250 men is sent to reinforce the Argentine contingent at the Brazilian headquarters. The foreign Ministers at Montevideo publish a note, protesting against the Brazilian, Paraguayan and Argentine interventions.

Wednesday.—Alarming rumors from Entre Rios. Insurrection in Corrientes. Awful Indian ravages in Cordoba and Santa Fé. Sor Paranhos has another conference with the Argentine Government.

Thursday.—Generals Virasoro and Saá, with 30,000 allied troops, attack and rout the Brazilian army, the Argentine detachment having been sent to occupy Paysandu. General Urquiza talks of forming Entre Rios and Corrientes into the Republic of Misiones.

Friday.—Sor. Paranhos declares that the Brazilian commanders have exceeded orders, and makes peace with Montevideo. Paunero evacuates Paysandu, and the Paraguayans recross at San Borja to their own territory.

Saturday.—The Brazilian squadron sails for Rio Grande, with Gen. Flores on board. Te-Deum at Montevideo, Salto, Buenos Ayres and Asuncion; Rockets and fire-works everywhere.

IF PARAGUAY DON'T INVADE.

Sunday.—Gen. Mena Barreto takes Paysandu and embraces the hero of the revolution. Leandro Gomez blows up himself and all the garrison.

Monday.—Sr. Paranhos is serenaded by the employees of the Argentine press. Flores proclaimed President at Colonia. The Tevere arrives with President Aguirre and other distinguished refugees from Montevideo. Sr. Carreras assumes the Oriental Government.

Tuesday.—Deputation from Cordoba for the removal of the War Minister: General Gelly volunteers to join Flores. The Paraguay steamer not yet arrived.

Wednesday.—Gen. Servando Gomez recrosses the Yi, and Saá fixes his headquarters at Union, Flores occupies San José. Dinner at Hotel de la Paix to Admiral Tamandare.

Thursday.—The Brazilian army crosses the Rio Negro. General Netto skirmishes with Servando Gomez, both sides claiming the victory.

Friday.—Attempted revolution at Montevideo: the National Guards refuse to serve at the barricades.

Saturday.—General Servando Gomez, with 4,500 men, surrenders to Mena Barreto, and the latter enters Montevideo. General Saá and Dr. Carreras take refuge on board an Italian gunboat. Flores is proclaimed Provisional President, and the Oriental Republic is placed under Brazilian Protectorate.

FALL OF SALTÓ.

10,000 BRAZILIANS BEFORE PAYSANDU—BLOODLESS VICTORIES.

On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock an Argentine officer arrived in port with despatches from Admiral Tamandare for the Brazilian Consul and President Mitre, announcing the capture of Salto by General Flores.

The few details as yet known are contained in a letter to the 'Tribuna' stating that Flores summoned Salto to surrender on Wednesday morning, and the garrison at once capitulated for their lives. Colonel Palomeque and his officers were allowed to take refuge on board the Argentine war-steamer 25 de Mayo then lying in the port. It seems that the gentleman whose motto was "Independence or Death" did not fire a shot, which many will interpret either as cowardice or treachery. We hear nothing of Colonel Piris with his 700 brave, who had reached the suburbs of the town to relieve the garrison. They probably fell back on Paysandu, leaving Salto to its fate, and the force in the latter town swells the conqueror's ranks.

General Flores after placing his authorities in public command was about to start in the direction of Paysandu and incorporate, on the march, with General Netto who was coming down at the head of 2000 Brazilian volunteers. Couriers had also arrived with intelligence that General Mena Barreto at the head of 10,000 imperial troops had already entered the department of Paysandu and would in a day or two present himself before that town. We anticipate that Leandro Gomez will offer some resistance, but however well defended the town may be it cannot hold out against overpowering odds.

After the surrender of Salto the Brazilians raised the blockade, which is a subject of general satisfaction, and the two saladeros will now recommence operations.

Events are likely to follow in quick

succession, and the prevalent impression is, that the tedious Oriental difficulty will be wound up in eight days, by the entrance of the Brazilians into Montevideo, and formation of a Provisional Government under General Flores.

THE CHILIAN PRESS ON BRAZILIAN AGGRESSION.

In the present quarrel between Blancos and Colorados, which has involved the Cabinets of Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and Asuncion in an endless maze of difficulties, it may be wise to consult the impartial opinion of a neutral spectator sufficiently aloof from local passions to be entitled to the fullest respect.

The 'Independiente' of Valparaiso has the following able article on the complications in the River Plate:

"Of the newspapers received by last mail from Buenos Ayres, the 'Pueblo' is the only one which treats the Brazilian aggression in a manner worthy of the enlightened press of that great city. It clearly shews the injustice and danger of an intervention in favor of Flores, and exposes the absurdity of the Argentine Republic sending troops to join the legions of the Brazilian empire against Montevideo.

"For our part we think that if B. Ayre does not remain an impassive spectator with arms folded, it ought to step in to aid the independence of a country like Banda Oriental threatened with annexation by an ambitious and powerful neighbor. We condemn intervention when its only purpose is to favor one of two parties engaged in civil war, but not so when it is intended to save a nation from foreign conquest.

"What could have been more noble than for the Cabinet of Buenos Ayres to speak to Brazil in the clear, manly terms expressed by the Government of Asuncion? Why not follow now the same path that a few years ago led the Argentine arms to glory, in repelling the ambitious designs of Dom Pedro I when he pretended to annihilate the Republic of Uruguay for the sake of acquiring natural limits for the Empire?

"Why not say, like the President of Paraguay—If the imperial legions set foot on the territory of Banda Oriental, I will defend to the last the integrity of the republic so invaded? Such language would have been more worthy and patriotic, than taunting the Montevidean Government and singing praises to Flores and his band. It would have reflected more credit on the B. Ayrean press, than criticising the dictation of a despatch from the Paraguayan minister or seeking to condemn the social and political condition of that country.

"Lamentable as this is, and however great the difference between Mitre and Lopez, we prefer the bold and American spirit of the latter to the wavering timidity of the former. The rude, but virile, language of the Paraguayan cabinet in our eyes possesses more merit, than the rounded periods of Argentine diplomacy or the perfumed rhetoric of the Buenos Ayrean journalists.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CARMELO.

It is so seldom that we receive any information or news from the farming districts of the Banda Oriental, that few of our readers have any opportunity of knowing the condition of the sheep-farmers or the state of the camps.

Previous to the Flores revolution our friends on the other side invariably communicated with us from the different partidos, but since the Flores rebellion has been started the postal service has been interrupted, and we regret to say it, the only news we get from the Banda Oriental is some defeat, fight, or victory of the contending forces,—news, the least interesting to our readers.

Luckily we have gathered a few interesting items from a district where many of our friends in this city have valuable property.

Carmelo, we are happy to say, notwithstanding the revolution, is in a rather thriving condition, and the majority of the estancieros have more than recovered this year the losses which they have suffered during the two previous years.

Last year, owing to the 'seca' and the war, none of the estancieros were able to sell their 'novillos,' and during the last winter many of the estancieros

lost more than half their cattle capital, either by death or through the animals wandering away, no peons being left to gather them. In the previous year the sheepfarmers suffered almost to a like extent, but, thanks to a kind Providence, they are making up for all losses this year; the wool is remarkably clean and in good condition. Owing to the scarcity of hands, the shearing, however, has been unusually protracted. The wool from the section of Carmelo alone is estimated at twenty-five thousand arrobes. The cattle at present are in the very best condition, and troops for saladero purposes could easily be made, but there are no purchasers.

The district of Carmelo has suffered less than others in the Banda Oriental, owing to Flores' and the Government troops being seldom near. Some three or four estancias have been completely sacked—Lucas Moreno, Laguna, and Carrasco are the principal sufferers. On Moreno's estancia all the flocks of fine sheep have been destroyed, and some two thousand fat capones were sent over to Martín Chica.

Major Carrasco is the head man in the district, and is greatly liked by the foreigners.

There is a great quantity of wool stored about Carmelo in the farmers' houses, as there are no buyers about and the unfortunate people fear to ship it to Montevideo.

Land about Carmelo may be bought very cheap to-day, of the impoverished ruined natives—it has fallen in value fully fifty per cent. Peons are very scarce, and unemployed foreigners in Montevideo or Buenos Ayres would find advantageous offers if they would only visit Carmelo.

THE NEW RACE-COURSE.

To the Editors of the 'Standard'

Gentlemen,

In reference to a statement which appears in your columns of to-day wherein it states that "For an English racing ground no better or more suitable place can be found than the Lomas de Zamora." Each, in such a matter, is entitled to his individual opinion, but you will allow me to say that many—very many—of your subscribers are of a different opinion, as they justly say, for us "camperos" it is just as convenient to have it in Montevideo as in Zamora. The committee expect great support from the camp, both in subscriptions and horses; but while they are extremely anxious to support it in every possible way, it cannot be expected that they will assist in forwarding what they cannot partake of.

The railway will soon be open to Mercedes and Chivilcoy. The facility afforded by rail would at once crown the establishment of a new race-course, but it must not be placed off in an unknown 'rincon' but in a central position, in order to be a convenience to, and conciliate all parties. For instance, to a 'pueblerito' it's just the same to him to go to the races by rail, west, north, or south—to him it is a matter of indifference, but the native and English or Irish estanciero living in Mercedes, Fortín, Luján, or in fact in any part of the camp, will find it impossible to attend if asked to come to town and 'costear' to the Lomas.

If placed anywhere along the western line it will be simply convenient to all—if not, it will be a fatal error—risking the success of a movement which everyone is anxious to support.

Your obedient servant,
VERITAS.

Dec. 2, 1864.

COLONY IN THE GRAN CHACO.

To the Editors of the "Standard,"
Gentlemen,—

Allow me to correct a few mistakes which I perceived in your columns of yesterday's paper concerning Romang's grant of land in the Chaco.

The grant is not forty, but only four square leagues; the cuadras are not of 150 square yards, but of squares of 150 varas on each side, which makes 22,500 square varas.

Being intimately acquainted with the facts of this grant of land, I will take the liberty to entertain you a little more about the matter.

On my return from the excursion in the Chaco, about a year ago, I was questioned by friends and strangers about that country so little known to white men, and the reports we had

before, were either exaggerated or untrue, consequently, it was just as well to know nothing as to know such false reports. My friend, Dr. Romang, took the most interest in the matter, and went himself to see the land. The best proof that I had said nothing but the truth of this land is, that Dr. Romang went immediately to work to obtain a portion of said land in order to go and live there. It was my "bona fide" intention to go with him and be the first settler, but a severe sickness and the unwillingness of my better-half to push still further from civilization, changed my plans, but not my desires. If I was able now to leave my family, not needing my labor to maintain them, I would start at once.

Romang could have done as many others do, ask for 50 or 100 leagues of land, and do nothing, or not a great deal, but the modesty of his demand proves, firstly, that the place he selected was the finest on the river shore, for his land is four leagues along the shore and only one deep; secondly, that he did not ask it on speculation, but to live there himself.

He has also laid out a town, which, if he follows the advice I have given him, will be the finest laid out city on the Rio Parana. The width of the several streets to be 35 varas; an open space between the river and first building lots, five squares west of said space, a public square, and as the town grows larger at every five squares a public square. North and south the same. I advised him also to introduce the planting of shade trees on the curbstone line of the streets and in the public squares.

The forty families in question which go with Dr. Romang are picked out, and men, women and children are used to hardship and privation, and therefore will be an excellent starting "noyau." Another and very important fact is, that the land communications between this establishment and the city of Santa Fé are so difficult that for fifty years hence they may be considered as impossible. The land road from Santa Fé to Rincon de José, a thriving little town three leagues N.E. of Santa Fé, is on a peninsula, which, when the river rises, is an island, intercepted by the mouth of the Laguna de Santa Fé. By-the-by, on the bank of this laguna lies the thriving fish-oil factory of which your paper speaks; and the fish are all caught in said laguna. The pass is about one fourth of a league from Santa Fé, and when the river is low can be torded on horseback very easily, as the "paso" can be seen by the tracks of horses and cattle which pass every day. When the water is high the land route is entirely out of the question as the land lies very low.

The soil here is sandy and very fertile, producing corn, the finest water-melons and pumpkins in the River Plate; and man; skins of nutria, carpinchos, deer, and tigre are abundant in this market, and there are some here who are making a good business of it, but, oh law! what would an enterprising Englishman or Yankee do?

The roads here are very sandy, and therefore very tedious. The next place is Calchicha, an Indian village, now occupied by about 50 native and a few foreigners (Basco-French), and the semi-civilised Indians. There is a splendid church which was finished two years ago; a Franciscan attends the service; about half-a-dozen pulperias are carrying on similar business as the merchants of Rincon. Calchichas is situated on the high bank of an arm of the river Parana, but sometimes with very little water. Here they grow principally corn, man, water-melons, pumpkins, and wheat: of the latter I have a poor opinion, although residents told me it was productive; I think it is too far north for wheat. The soil the same as in Rincon. Woods near; quality of timber very good. The chacras extend about a league further north, where the forest covers the whole ground from the river westward. Skirting the river we found any quantity of cayari, the kaiman, alligator or crocodile. About five or six leagues from Calchichas we entered into a clearing, fine pasture ground; in the centre of this clearing there is an elevation or hill, called by the natives "El Cerro"; there is a house (rancho) built on the top of the hill, and large "corrales" around it. This is the last,

or the furthest advanced settled point, I mean where cattle is kept for pasturing (there was cattle from some estancieros of Entre Rios on said ground.) Here we met four Swiss colonists of Esperanza; they were engaged in cutting and sawing wood for timbers, planks, &c., for commerce. About a league further we came into one of those "pajonales," swamps, which are about two leagues wide, and in ordinary seasons it must be difficult to pass; thus the road continues on through woods and "pajonales," some two leagues more, where the woods ceased, and the ground took a different configuration. A large open camp; woods to the left, and the banks of the river to the right. About a league further we found fenced chacras really well taken care of. The Indian habitations consist of a frame-work of a good quality of wood, like the ranchos we make, rather better, and a good "paja" tied to the sides and on the roof; a dry hide generally answers for a door.

The dwellings are scattered like the farms in the United States of America. The population consists of three different kinds: "mansos," "medio-mansos," and "Indios-malos;" for my part I would prefer the last to the former, because I would surely not be taken in. The name of the tribe is "Mosecovitos," but I understood by some of them that they were mixed a little with the "Guaycurús." They are not friendly either to the "Tobas," or to the "Montaresses;" the latter are really a depraved race of mankind, they produce nothing useful, either for themselves or others. They are in great part composed of runaway natives (criminals), and lead a life which is envied by none. These "Montaresses" seldom come near to "Cayesta," but drive themselves from one place to another to steal and destroy.

Well, the communication by land being so difficult, if not impossible, this new settlement will be, as regards trade and commerce, entirely independent of Santa Fé; because the produce of the settlement would not require to pass through the hands of the greedy "pulperos" and "bolicheros" (negociantes) of the great capital, but they can ship them direct to Rosario or Buenos Ayres, where they are sure to receive for their produce what they are worth, and at the same time they will buy their coffee, sugar, rice, &c., in Buenos Ayres. The "categoria" of Santa Fé know that very well, and as they think "que no hace cuenta eso," they will naturally do all they can to prevent its success. However this cannot last for ever, because some enterprising Buenos Ayres merchant will I am sure go and take a look at things there, and open trade with a new place, which in a few years will prove more important than Santa Fé.

What would Santa Fé be if the three colonies Esperanza, San Carlos, and San Geronimo did not exist? Santa Fé would not only be as its own residents say themselves, "muy muerta," but it would by this time be "muerta enteramente."

But although the commerce of Santa Fé lives upon the exertions of the "colonos," this latter name is pronounced by them in a depreciable manner and all they think the whole year round is to "aprovecharlos en el tiempo de las cosechas."

Our settlers in Cayesta would be pretty well out of reach of the Santa-fesinos matadores, and will undoubtedly prefer the people of La Paz, only about 5 leagues distant.

I wish my friend Romang's settlement, like to every new foreign establishment, success, and hope somebody will make the National Government understand that such establishments should be taken into due consideration and provided with some available arms and ammunition for self-defence against Indians. Santa Fé I suppose can do nothing in such a matter, "que le importa mucho, pero no le hace cuenta."

Yours truly,

TOBIAS.

TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

In Manchester operations have been even on a more restricted scale than here, and yarns are reported as fully 14d. per lb. lower on the week, the market yesterday being very depressed. Farther the Manchester Guardian reports:

"The most favourable fact for our

market is the continued decrease of production. So rapidly has this been going on since the beginning of this month, that the consumption of cotton is considered to be perhaps rather less at this moment than it ever was before since the commencement of the American civil war. Since our report of Tuesday several additional failures have been reported among the unfortunate class of smaller manufacturers. We must contradict, on the best authority, a statement once more wantonly passed from mouth to mouth, namely, that a spinner and manufacturer, owning four or five mills not far from this city, has suspended payment. There is not a word of truth in the story; which refers to a gentleman who has stopped his mills (not four or five, but two) while a valuation of stock and machinery is taking place, preparatory to their transfer to parties who are becoming tenants to the owner of the land, the works, and the village, the latter being about to retire from business. It is stated in Calcutta market reports of the 28th September, that, through the previous week, business in yarn and cloth was stopped by the prospect of peace in America. A panic ensued, with a heavy fall of prices, which was extending up the country."

ON 'CHANGE.

Dec. 2, 1864.
Paper price of ounces, \$4634.
Do. sovereigns, 111.
First price of patacons, 28 95.
Cash sales, 67,604.

TIME SALES.

For Monday,	5,000	29 —
Saturday,	34,800	28 95
Dec. 31st,	187,300	28 95
March 31st,	1,000	28 85
Jan. 31st,	3,000	28 85
Feb. 28th,	5,000	28 95
Total,	300,704.	

Ludicrous as it may seem, yet the weakness in the specie market was attributed to the very nonchalant manner in which President Mitre wore his hat to-day as he walked down to the Government House. Rumors of every description were current amongst the brokers; some thought that now that Flores had seized Salto, in a few days the Oriental revolution would be terminated, whilst others thought that our troubles were only now beginning.

Respecting the statement that ten thousand Brazilians were near Paysandu, one gentleman affirmed that he had seen the note from the Brazilian Admiral, and there is not one word in it about it. Several persons doubted the authenticity of the news about Salto, but it appears to be exact, inasmuch as a Brazilian war steamer brought the letter to Martin Garcia, and from thence it was sent to Buenos Ayres in a schooner. It was thought in the morning that this Oriental news would "sensibly affect specie;" but such was not the case. Paper money continues in the greatest demand, and is dearer than gold.

As yet nothing has been done in exchange for the packet. Takers refuse any rate less than 49, and drawers pretend 49 is the rate. We call attention to an advertisement in another column, respecting sight drafts for large or small amounts, issued by the well-known banking house of Wanklyn and Co., as the ordinary bills of exchange are payable at 90 days sight. These sight drafts of Wanklyn and Co. will prove a great convenience.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

English Letters lying at this office, December 1, 1864, per Saintonge:—
Thomas Armour, George Bennet, F. A. Brix, E. Barthold and Co., Bergman, C. B. Thomas Brand, Jonas Barber, H. I. Baumster, Costa J., Charles Collins, J. Bessé, Thomas Douthat, M. T. Dooley, J. H. Gebre, J. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Heathfield, George Hall, George Hinrichs, C. J. Jessop, Miss Macdougall, Nevil B. Mortimer, James McDonnell, Thomas MacMurchie, Wm H. Orrutt, Giam Batta Peirano, F. W. Abraham Reuterberg, Wm Henry Rogers, Samuel R. Stone, E. W. Lawyer, J. M. Tilson, John Ad Fittel, W. H. Whitmore Jones, F. Whitfield Ralle (3).

Now Ready, the

IRISH CATHOLIC ALMANAC
FOR BUENOS AYRES,

1865.

Price \$5 mpc.
Edited and printed at the "Standard" office.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.
Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & CO.

No. 101 Calle San Martin.

On the following places:—

LONDON,

LIVERPOOL,

All branches of the National Bank

IRELAND,

Antwerp,

Hamburg,

Paris

Genoa,

Caliz,

Bayonne,

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & CO.

104—Calle San Martin—101.

Jugado de Paz de la Catedral at Norte.

Mr. John Monroe is cited to present himself at this Jugado within the term of 5 days from to-day, to answer Mr. Daniel Moody to whom he is called to appear.

If Mr. J. Monroe does not present himself during the above term he will be accused of disobedience.
B. Ayres, December 30, 1864.

Selling Off at Cost.

English and American Novels, Prize and Gift Books, juveniles etc. Calle del Perú 45.
11 9p 3d

Camp for Sale.

In Rojas Pergamino; Las Flores and Santa Fé.

SHEEP.

Several flocks near town at \$40.
Reconquista 51.
12 3p d3

On Sale.

A Quinta near the Convalecencia. It contains 7 squares of land and a good House, and will be sold low. Sheep and Horned Cattle on sale; Land to sell and to rent; Money to let on mortgage. They contract to pass Sheep to Entre Rios or by Land answering all losses.
Apply to Calle Reconquista No. 46.
10 3p d3

For Sale.

A valuable property situated on the Barraca road, front of the house known as the Esquina de la Banderita, composed of 40 odd yards with 250 odd depth. Apply to Messrs. Casanueva and Co., Calle Potosi No. 95.
17 3p d3

Wanted.

A First class Bar-keeper at the Confectionary Piedad and Reconquista.
13 3p d3

Wanted at Once.

A good Cook in Calle Parque 194.
14 d3 3p

Wanted Employment.

Under a Land-surveyor. Address Theodolite, at this office.
3p, d1

Wanted Employment.

A smart active girl recently arrived wants employment as Housemaid; first class references. Apply J. M., Standard office.
d2, 3 p

Wanted.

An intelligent English lad for an English commercial house; must speak Spanish and write a good hand. Apply at 66 Calle de la Defensa.
4, 3p, d2

Wanted.

A good female Cook for an English family. Apply 93 Calle Potosi.
7, d2, 3p.

Housemaid.

Wanted a Cook, also a Housemaid who could help in the laundry. Apply 64 Calle Peru.
3, d2, 3p

Wanted.

A housemaid for a small family. Apply Cangallo No. 151.
3p, d1

Wanted.

A smart young man capable of assisting at the books. Must write a good hand and speak Spanish. Address W., Standard office.
6, 3p, d3

Required at once.

A nice, well-conducted servant girl, smart, able to attend table, and act as housemaid; good wages paid, must speak a little Spanish or French besides English. Apply 21 Calle Las Piedras.
6 p 24

Wanted a Situation as Book-keeper or

Cashier.

A gentleman, who is an efficient book-keeper, and who can also undertake the correspondence in the Spanish, English, and German Languages, will shortly be open for an engagement. Address, under initials "T. R.," Standard Office.
6p, n30

Wanted.

A woman with good recommendations wishes to get a situation to accompany some family to Europe and back again.
For further particulars apply to No. 82 Calle Chacabuco.
6p n29.

Estancia Book-keeper.

A gentleman, who is a good book-keeper by double entry, and speaks and corresponds in the Spanish, English, and German languages, seeks an engagement as book-keeper or mayor-domo in some large estancia, where he would meet with a gentleman. Nine years' character will be given. Address with initials P. G., Standard office.
6p, n30

Wanted.

A good Chambermaid is wanted in No. 89 Corrientes; she must be English or Irish. Good wages given.
9p n30

Medianeros.

Wanted a couple for the Arroyo de Medio. This is a great chance! none but men of character need apply.
Address Irish Estanciero, No. 189 Calle Estados Unidos.
n25 1m

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Wanted a couple for the Arroyo de Medio. This is a great chance! none but men of character need apply.
Address Irish Estanciero, No. 189 Calle Estados Unidos.
n25 1m

To Let.
A nice house in the suburbs, Calle de Santiago del Estero No. 322, between Comercio and San Juan, with 6 rooms, kitchen, well of good water, necessary, &c., and some fruit trees. The key will be found at the almacén, corner of San Juan and Santiago del Estero. For terms, &c., apply to Calle Venezuela No. 14.
d2, 6 p

Rooms to Let.

Two good rooms, parlor and bedroom to the street, well furnished, suitable for a merchant or for offices, in an English family. Apply Calle Piedad 192, three squares from the plaza. Likewise two small bedrooms for single gentlemen.
6p, n30

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate.
CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258.
20p. o8.

To Let.

Three or four Furnished Rooms in Calle Florida No. 295. The family that occupied them having left for the Camp.
6p n29

To Rent.

A house of seven rooms, with kitchen, well, &c. It has a quinta attached with many fruit and shade trees, also a stable for two horses and place for carriage, having a side entrance. This place is situated in Calle Santa Fé, corner of Larrea. It is in a healthy location, airy and pleasant, and has all the advantages of the city and country combined. It will be rented at a very moderate price, and on contract if desired. The keys may be found at the store on the corner, or at No. 44 Calle Esmeralda.
6p. N. 30

To Let.

A house at San Jose de Flores, with five rooms, kitchen and other offices; likewise a garden with plenty of vegetables, flowers and fruit trees. It will not be let unless on a lease from 1 to three years. Apply to Calle Tacuari No. 41, at any hour.
9p n24

Camps.

To be rented in lots of 1, 2, or 1 league, some splendid camp for sheep, distant 35 leagues from town, price \$3500 mpc. The camps adjoin Mr. Kean's, three leagues from the Salado, in the Partido 25 de Mayo, and is known by the name of Eusebio Perez. The owner is Don J. Justo Berida. For further information apply at 27 Calle Belgrano; or on the Establishment to S. Staples. Also to be sold one or half a league of good camp, cheap. Strangers preferred.
15p. n23.

To Rent.

An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep. For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida.
s15 x.

Merinos.

For Sale at the Estancia de los Merinos in the partido of San Vicente, from one to two thousand fine Merino Sheep, in lots to suit the purchasers. For further particulars apply to Henry Harriott, No. 490 Calle Defensa, or to Charles Harriott at the said Estancia.
n3 1m w d.

On Sale.

A large Building, Calle Chacabuco! A small House, with adjacent ground, Calle de Garantias.

Two Houses, 83 varas front, and 70 deep, Calle de Corrientes.

Two leagues of first class Camps, in the province of Santa Fé, department of San Geronimo. Good grass, permanent water, and about three-quarters of a league is covered with woods.

Five Suertes in the Banda Oriental, near the Colonia, with buildings.

Various Camps to rent.

Wanted, a central House, for a family.

An Estancia, with cattle and buildings, this side of the Salado River.

Money given or invested with guarantee of mortgages and public stocks.

Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.

Office of D. Alejandro Cornae, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martin (altos), front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 1.

d1, x

AUCTION.

BY BALBIN & PLOWES.

On Friday, 9th December, at Three o'clock in the evening will be sold by auction at the Plaza 25 de Mayo, at the large archway of the Recoleta, the beautiful Stallion Alasan, called Colonel, for cash.

This beautiful horse is of pure blood (English); his father is the celebrated Voivode, and his mother Lady Avon; he was brought to Montevideo in the steamer Una from Liverpool.

This horse, sent here from Montevideo on account of the political state of affairs, offers a brilliant opportunity to those who wish to possess so noble an animal.
9p, d1

AUCTION.

By B. BALCARCE & CO.

To be sold on 23rd of December by auction a piece of land with ranchos situated in calle Posos, between Venezuela and Belgrano, belonging to Josefa Esciza and Estanislao Correa, her son, by order of the Señor Juez de Primera Instancia, Dr. Dn. Miguel Garcia Fernandez. It will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, and contains ten yards in front towards the west and forty-eight in depth to the east, four brick rooms (thatched roofs and one with a brick roof), seven fruit trees, and all fenced in. It has been valued at \$29,700, and will not be sold for less than two-thirds of what it has been valued at.

For further particulars apply at the office of Señor Malmierca.

AUCTION.

By THOMAS GOWLAND.

At No. 106 Calle Santiago del Estero.

(Machine Factory).

On Wednesday, 7th inst., at 11 a.m., will be sold a new horse mill (una Atahona) not put up, with French millstones of first rate quality ready for use.

The owner sells it, being about to leave for Europe.

d3, 3p

21

IND, COOPE, and CO.'S

CELEBRATED BOTTLED ALE.

Agents in Chascomus,

J. S. WYLLIE & Co.

6p. n30

Lost \$23,700.

Lost yesterday (Thursday) evening

a roll of notes, amounting to the above

sum, in passing from Calle Rivadavia

along Calle Florida, as far as Cangallo,

or between the Casu de Moneda, and

the Custom-house.

A handsome reward will be given if

the finder will return the money at 92

Calle Rivadavia.

9, 3p, d2

Works of Mr. J. M. Larren.

On sale at Morta's book-store, opposite

the College, No. 45 calle Bolivar.

Horace's Ars Poetica, in Spanish,

with notes, 2nd edition \$ 5

Horace's Ars Poetica, in Latin

prose, with introduction and

notes 10

Cicero Pro Milone in the Latin text

Odes of Horace, 1st book, Latin and

Spanish prose 10

Odes of Horace (with life) 1st book,

in Spanish 10

Eneid of Virgil, 1st book, in Latin

and Spanish prose, 2nd edition 10

Eneid of Virgil, 2nd book, in Latin

and Spanish prose, with intro-

duction and notes 10

Eneid of Virgil, 2nd book, version

in Spanish 5

Eneid of Virgil, 3rd book, in Span-

ish and Latin prose, with notes 1

